

INFORMATION REPORT

CD NO.

25X1A

COUNTRY China

CONFIDENTIAL

DATE DISTR. 22 MAY 51

SUBJECT Construction of Air Raid Shelters and other
Defense Works in the Port Arthur Area

NO. OF PAGES 2

PLACE 25X1A

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INFO. April - November 1950SUPPLEMENT TO 25X1X
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1. From about April to November 1950 Soviet troops were building a huge project* in four sections from Hsiaopingtao (121-29, 38-50) to Yingchengtzu (121-24, 38-59). About 12,000 workers were employed on the project daily.
2. In mid-April Soviet troops transported 9,640 workers to Port Arthur. Of these, 1,340 were "hired" workers and the rest were "unemployed" workers sent by the Port Arthur-Dairen government. Workers were organized into five units upon arrival and were dispatched to Hsiao Hu Shan (小孤山), Laotiehshan (121-10, 38-46), Yuhuangshan (106-50, 34-01), Fenghuangshan (121-16, 38-53), and Erh Ling Shan (磨盘山) — the highest mountain in Port Arthur known as the "203 high land" under the Japanese occupation — to construct air raid shelters under the supervision of Soviet technicians.
3. By 20 November three air raid shelters had been constructed at Erh Ling Shan and an unknown number in the other four areas. The earth and stone extracted at Erh Ling Shan during this work was used to lay a highway from Chaochiatun (122-44, 41-53) to Hsiao Lieh Chia T'un (小别家屯).
4. Each of the air raid shelters at Erh Ling Shan has three doors. Two doors lead to each shelter through zigzag passageways about 150 feet in length constructed of reinforced concrete. Each shelter is about 1,500 feet long, 15 feet wide, and from 7 to 9 feet high. The width of the tops (sic) of the three shelters is about 1,250 feet. All are inter-linked. The sides of each shelter are supported by stakes. Inside each shelter there are benches consisting of boards 6 inches thick and 8 inches wide which rest on concrete blocks, electric lamps at intervals of 40 to 50 seats, ventilators, drinking water pools, cement drains 2 feet deep, and telephones.
5. The groups dispatched to Erh Ling Shan started work on 24 April under the supervision of Soviet engineer Yeh-ta-fu (叶达夫).** There were 2,120 workers in the group, including 516 hired workers. All workers were provided two meals of kaoliang per day. In addition the hired workers received pay at one of the following three wage rates computed in terms of kaoliang at NEFC 6,000 per catty:

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- a. 60 workers at 40 catties per month.
- b. 85 workers at 32 catties per month.
- c. 371 workers at 24 catties per month.

Actually, these workers were paid in Kuantung currency computed at Kuantung \$1 to NEPC 180-185. In one instance a worker originally employed to work in Mukden at 65 catties of kaoliang per month was sent to Port Arthur and thence to Erh Ling Shan to work for 40 catties per month. After a few months, his salary was arbitrarily reduced to 25 catties per month. The remaining 1,604 workers were paid Kuantung \$6 per month.

- 6. Working hours were nine hours per day during the week and four and a half hours on Sundays.
- 7. Although construction of the air raid shelters was completed at Erh Ling Shan on 20 November, workers were prohibited from leaving the area and it was said they were sent to other areas to work.

25X1A* [REDACTED] Comment: This is presumably a defense project.

25X1A** [REDACTED] Comment: Chinese transliteration of a Soviet name, possibly Yetau.

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